AUYUITTUQ NATIONAL PARK RESERVE

VISITOR SURVEY 1982

REPORT ON FINDINGS

Parks Canada Parcs Canada

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ABSTRACT

Results of the 1982 Auyuittuq National Park Reserve Visitor Survey show that the majority (93%) of visitors are from Canada and the United States. Most visitors are male (76%), between 25 and 34 years of age (40%), with a university education. Visitors tend to travel with family and friends or in groups with similar interests. They travel to the Park Reserve for the arctic experience or to participate in climbing, hiking or backpacking.

Satisfaction with facilities as they exist in Auyuittuq N.P.R. is high, and for 67.7% of the travellers, their visit to the Park Reserve exceeded expectations. Measures to limit numbers are supported by 57% of the visitors surveyed, and a reservation system is supported to some degree by 73% of the visitors surveyed.

Most of the costs in visiting Auyuittuq are incurred at the visitor's point of origin through prepaid expenses. For 64% of the visitors, this expenditure is within Canada. A smaller portion of trip expenditures is received by the Northwest Territories.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In fulfillment of a requirement stipulated in the Auyuittuq Interim Management Guidelines, an elaborate visitor survey was implemented in 1982, the results of which are analyzed and described in this report. General visitor and trip characteristics are identified, visitor perceptions and attitudes concerning facilities, services and management issues described, and visitor expenditures analyzed. Survey highlights are summarized below. Further elaboration and analysis forms the main text of this report.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF GENERAL VISITOR AND TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

Origin

- Most visitors are from the North American continent, 64% of which are of Canadian origin.

Destination

- Auyuittuq was a main destination for more than 75% of all visitors.

Age/Sex

- Typically, the Auyuittuq visitor is between the ages of 25 to 44 years. Most visitors are male, with only 24% female representation. Auyuittuq visitors are usually well educated, having completed either a university or technical degree.

Party Type

- The most popular party arrangement is the family and friends grouping, typically consisting of 2 or 3 people, followed by organized groups or clubs, comprising of 12 people on average. Lone travellers account for roughly 11% of all visitors and finally, commercial tours are relatively uncommon.

Party Size

- Overall, party size tends to fluctuate between 2 and 4 people. However, on occasion, some visitor groups are fairly large, reaching as many as 19 people per group.

Length of Stay

- For all visitors, the average length of time away from home was 21 nights. The average number of nights per visitor spent in the NWT (which is represented as the sum of nights in Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Frobisher Bay and other NWT settlements outside the Park) approximated 6 nights overall. The average length of stay in the park was roughly 11 or 12 nights.

- It appears that the time frame associated with peak visitation (ie. the highest number of visitors simultaneously present in the park) occurs during the second and third weeks of July where daily attendance approximates 35 to 45 persons.

Mode of Transportation

- The most popular mode of transportation into and out of the park was motor boat. It is apparent that the choice of transportation mode is largely a function of the season in which the visitor travels.

Route - Entry and Exit

- Overlord was by far the most frequently used entrance into the park. A small number of visitors chose alternate entry and exit points which were not specified.

Peak Loading

- Peak park attendance on a daily basis approximates 35 to 45 persons. This peak loading occurs over the period roughly including the second and third weeks of July.

- Generally, it is evident that trip starts are reasonably well staggered and therefore, the incidence of inter-party visitor encounters is noticeably reduced.

1.2 USE OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Activity Participation

- Because recreational activities are not mutually exclusive, it was noted that activity participation rates were very high for several activities represented, namely photography, hiking, backpacking, and nature study. Participation rates were remarkably lower for climbing, (where less than half of all visitors engaged in this sport) ski-touring and sport fishing, the latter two activities attracting less than 10% of all visitors respectively. Insofar as reasons for non-participation are concerned, the most frequently cited excuse was lack of interest particularly with respect to climbing, ski-touring and sportfishing.

Use of Facilities

- The most frequently used facilities in Auyuittuq included toilets, emergency shelters and garbage facilities. Radios and tent pads were used by slightly more than 50% of all visitors, and finally, emergency supplies and first aid kits were seldom used.

- Visitors were generally quite satisfied with existing facilities at Auyuittuq and for all party types the level of satisfaction reported consistently exceeded 90%.

- Of all designated campgrounds, Overlord was the most extensively used, where as many as 80% of all respondents reported to have

stayed there 3 nights or less. Windy Lake was another heavily used campground by roughly 75% of all respondents. Finally, Mount Thor captured approximately 60% of all visitors. The remaining designated campgrounds (Summit Lake, Glacier Lake, Owl River and North Pangnirtung) were frequented by less than 30% of all respondents. Nearly 45% of park visitors camped in undesignated areas, primarily in the Southwestern portion of the park, extending from Pangnirtung Fiord to Glacier Lake.

- Insofar as requests for additional facilites are concerned, roughly 50% of all visitors were of the opinion that existing facilities adequately suit their needs. Requests for improvements of river crossings, information and maps, and trail markers were most predominant (20 - 30% of all visitors).

Use of Services

- The primary sources of information consulted for pre-trip planning purposes were friends and relatives who had previously visited the park, direct enquiry at Auyuittuq and newspaper articles.

- Upon registration at the park office, more than 79% of all visitors consistently reported receiving information on the entire gamut of park services and facilities, including search and rescue, emergency shelters and supplies, hiking trails, radios and their operation, river crossing and the weather.

- Information with respect to interpretive media, cultural and historic sites, wildlife harvesting were much less frequently received.

- Upon arrival, visitors typically requested a map of the park, and information on local transportation to the park reserve.

Questions regarding advice on suitable clothing and equipment were less common.

- The majority of visitors indicated that park staff were helpful in providing information on places where to stay, outfitters and local artwork. Less than half of all visitors reported that park staff provided information on community services, points of interest and flight schedules.

- Roughly 78% of all visitors received assistance from the warden service, consisting primarily of information on trails and river crossings. Several visitors reported that the Warden Service assisted in making transportation arrangements.

- Nearly all visitors were satisfied with the information and orientation offered by park staff.

Overall Visitor Impressions

- The two features that appealed to visitors the most were the park's wilderness, natural unspoiled character, and its remoteness, inaccessibility and isolation.

- The most common complaints regarding the park and the visitor experience included bad weather and mosquitos, unreliable outfitters, and grievances regarding other visitors or local people.

1.3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Perceived Crowding and Control Measures to Limit Visitation

- The average number of visitors met by the different groups was 15.5 and ranged from 0 to 25.

- The number of encounters visitors were willing to tolerate before feeling crowded varied considerably. The highest level of consensus among visitors was 30%. This proportion of visitors agreed that a total of 1 to 10 encounters was the acceptable limit. Yet as many as 24% felt that total encounters in access of 10 people were also tolerable.

- The majority (although not overwhelmingly) of visitors were supportive of control measures to limit the number of visitors to the Park. The most strongly supported measure was one which would involve giving priority to Canadians. Limiting party size was the second most popular method of restriction. Introduction of a fee received the strongest opposition.

Access Restriction

- Insofar as restricting access to certain areas, the majority of all visitors were supportive of restrictions on access to polar bear denning areas and access to other wildlife habitats.

- Relatively few visitors (20%) indicated that they would use the services of a qualified guide in the park. Generally, sport fishermen were the only visitors to manifest a high degree of interest in qualified guiding services.

- Roughly 28% of all respondents felt that visitor access should be improved, although most of these respondents did not provide any suggestions as to the methods of improvement.

Aircraft Use

- Slightly more than half of all respondents agreed that aircraft use in the park should be allowed, however most felt its use should be limited to search and rescue operations.

Park Search and Rescue

- More than 65% of all respondents saw a need for improvement of park search and rescue capabilities.

Trail System Improvements

- Trail system improvement was not signalled as an area of major concern. Only 35% of the respondents were of the opinion that additional systems should be developed.

1.4 VISITOR EXPENDITURES

Prepaid Expenditures

- Nearly 80% of all visitors had prepaid expenses, which were, for the most part, attributable to expenditures on transportation to the NWT from one's place of residence, clothing, equipment and supplies. Prepaid expenditures on meals and accommodation, local transportation to and from the park and other side trips, were also reported, although to a much lesser degree (less than 25% of all respondents). Overall, the average prepaid cost per person approximated $1400, and was highest for people from the U.S. and members of commercial tours. Prepaid expenditures for all visitors totalled roughly $125,000. Visitors whose main destination was Auyuittuq reported a greater incidence of prepaid expenditures on transportation to the NWT, local transportation, and clothing equipment and supplies. Conversely, those for whom Auyuittuq was merely a stopover, reported a higher incidence of prepaid expenditures on other side trips in the NWT, meals and accommodation.

- On a per visitor basis, prepaid costs to the point of departure averaged $400. In total, Auyuittuq visitors spent roughly $13,000 on this category of expenditure.

Expenditures in Canada and NWT

- In total, Auyuittuq visitors expended roughly $143,000 in Canada. On average, it is estimated that individual expenditures hovered around $1300. As a proportion of total expenditures, the NWT captured approximately 30 to 40% for an average per visitor sum of 500 and an estimated aggragate sum for all visitors of $40,000 to $60,000. The largest portion of total visitor expenditures was channelled in Canada, elsewhere than the N.W.T. The level of visitor expenditure generated outside Canada is not known and cannot be determined from the data available.

- Insofar as NWT expenditures are concerned, visitors typically spent the most on local artwork, followed by local transportation and finally accommodation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve, located on the Cumberland Penninsula of Baffin Island in the Eastern Arctic, is Canada's most northerly Park Reserve. The Park Reserve was established February 22, 1972 (Visitor Information Manual Auyuittuq National Park) and was known as Baffin Island National Park until February, 1975. At that time the park name was changed, following a local competition, to Auyuittuq, an Inuit word meaning "the place which does not melt" or "the land that never melts" (Parks Canada 1982).

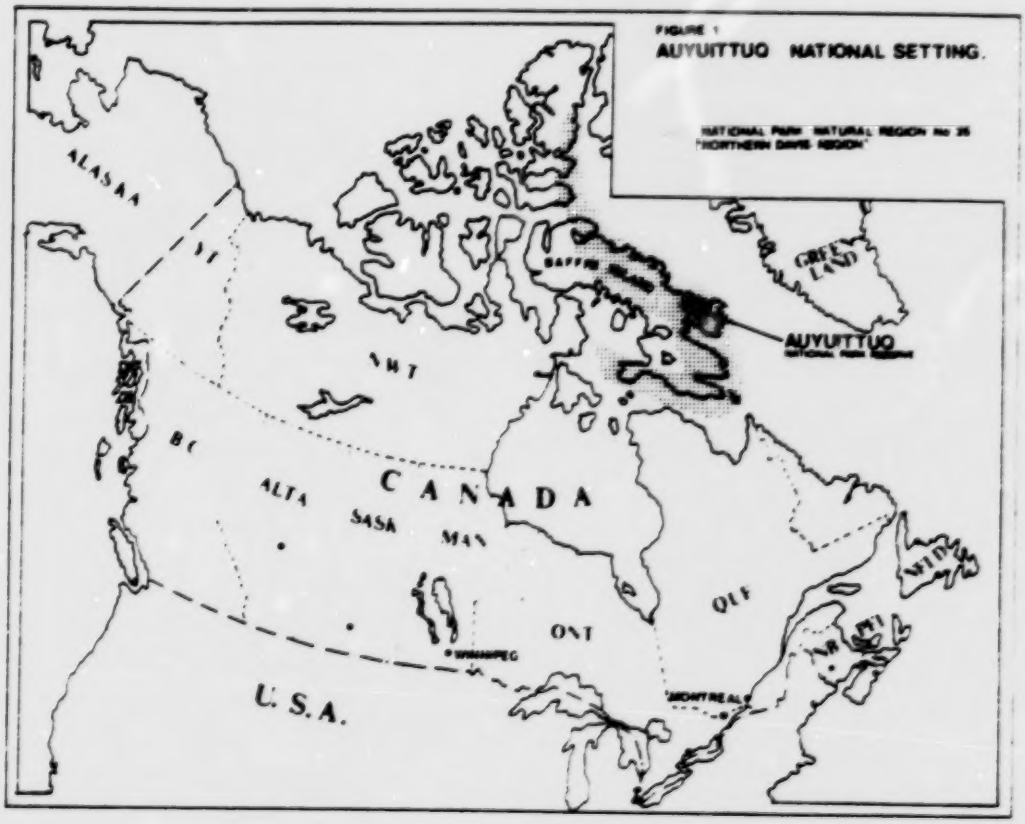
The Park Reserve comprises an area of 21,470 square kilometres, most of which lies above the Arctic Circle (Fig. 2-1). The Park Reserve provides representation of the natural history of the Northern Davies Straight Region and includes:

1. Canadian Shield relief,
2. fjords,
3. marine flora and fauna,
4. glaciers, and
5. Davis Straight shoreline (Parks Canada 1982a).

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve has been described as one of Canada's more spectacular wildlands and includes cultural history of the Baffin area as well. Robinson (1983) describes Auyuittuq as:

> **"...a formidable domain, a prodigious 8,300-square mile tract of vertical rock, rolling ice and precipitous fjords; of terrestrial and marine flora and fauna seen only in photobooks by most of the world; and of prehistoric Inuit hunting camps and European whaling cemeteries."**

Figure 2-1: Auyuittuq National Park Reserve: Regional Setting



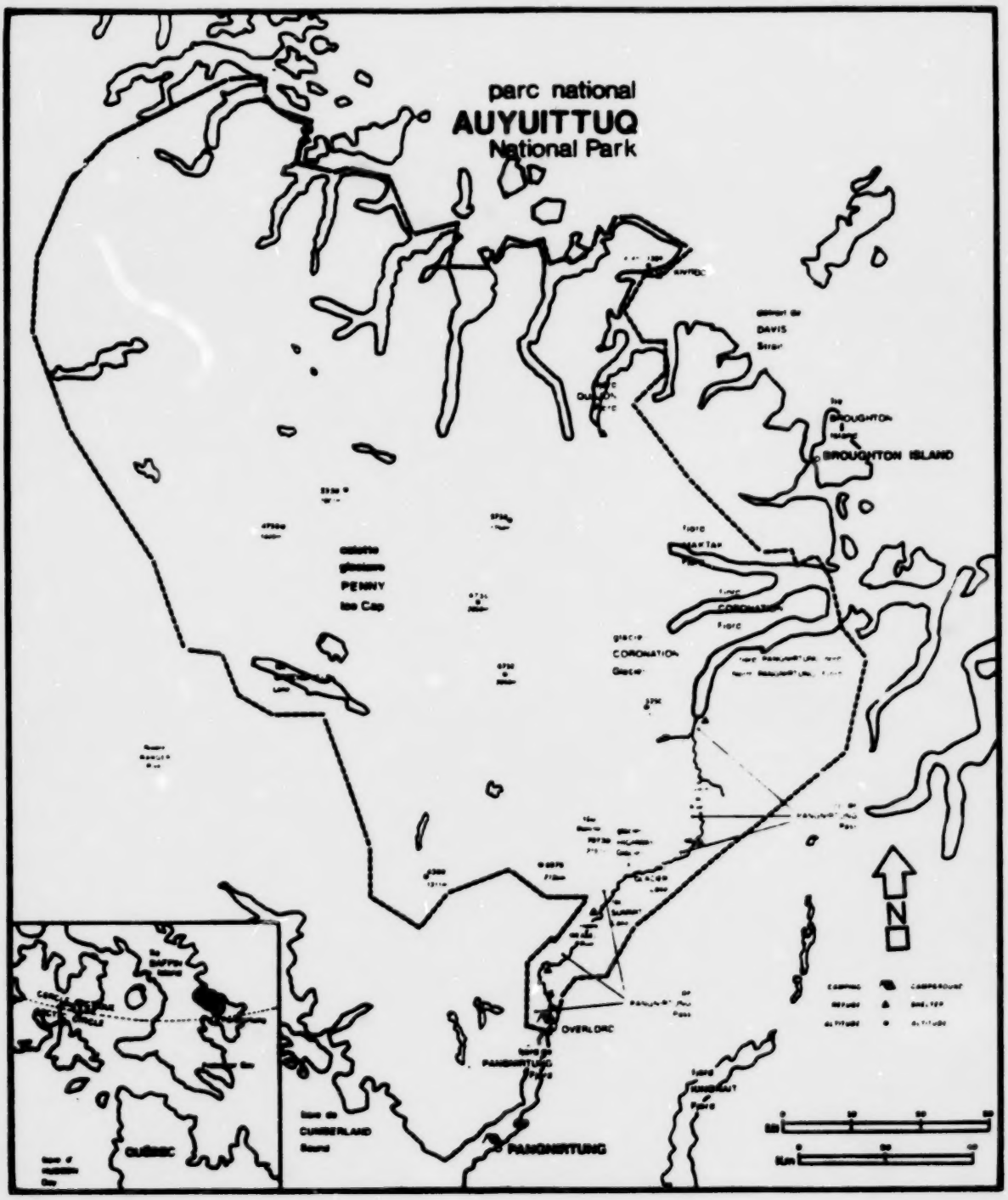
Auyuittuq is well-known for its arctic hiking and mountaineering (Baird 1976), but its spectacular scenery and arctic environment provide recreation for photographers, naturalists, fishermen, and skiers.

Because of the remote location and the nature of activities undertaken in the Park Reserve, the visitor will spend many nights away from home. Whether the main destination or a planned stop, a visit to Auyuittuq requires considerable time to plan. In order to plan their time to take advantage of existing opportunities, many visitors write the park office in Pangnirtung for information. Registration before entering and after leaving the Park Reserve is mandatory for safety purposes. Registration is possible at the Administrative Office in Pangnirtung or the Warden Station in Broughton Island.

First mail-outs, then staff at park headquarters, warn visitors of the changeability of arctic weather and advise visitors of facilities and services available in the park an adjacent communities. There are two primitive campgrounds established in the Park Reserve in addition to five emergency shelters which are located within approximately one day's walking distance of each other. A radio system is maintained within the park and visitors are informed of radio hours of stand-by. Rescue services are limited. Approximately 15 full-time and seasonal employees, most of them Inuit, work at Auyuittuq, and the park wardens attempt to monitor visitor movements as much as possible. (Fig. 2-2).

Auyuittuq will remain a Park Reserve until all native land claims are settled. Interim management guidelines were prepared in 1982 to provide guidance for the operation of the park during the period for which there is no approved park management plan (Parks Canada 1982a).

Figure 2-2: Auyuittuq National Park Reserve: Landmarks and Facilities



Subsequent to the preparation of Interim Management Guidelines for Auyuittuq National Park Reserve, in which the need for more comprehensive visitation data was identified, an elaborate visitor survey was implemented during the 1982 summer season. The general objective of the survey was to provide a detailed profile of the park's visitor market in terms of trip characteristics, demand for various facilities and services, perceptions and attitudes regarding park management issues, and visitor expenditure patterns. The Auyuittuq National Park Visitor Survey, 1982 Visitor Report gives a detailed description of survey design, methodology and objectives and is published as a separate report (Parks Canada 1983).

In fulfillment of the stated survey objectives, analysis and interpretation of survey results have been undertaken.

2.2 STUDY OBJECTIVES

This study will fulfill the following major objectives:

1. Survey data will be analyzed and interpreted within the context of general visitor and trip characteristics and historical park visitation.

2. Visitor perceptions and attitudes concerning park facilities and services and management issues will be described.

3. Visitor expenditures will be analyzed.

3.0 REGIONAL TOURISM

3.1 REGIONAL TOURISM TRENDS

Based on an analysis of background research concerning tourism and travel in the N.W.T., it appears that this region of Canada captures roughly 1% of the total Canadian travel market, which currently approximates 9.0 million annual vacation trips. Several sources have noted that Canadian visitors, with the exception of Quebec residents, are becoming more interested in visiting other regions within Canada, including the N.W.T. According to the 1980 travel study conducted by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, it appears that roughly 20% of the Canadian market is interested in visiting Canada's northern region over the next few years. From 1970 to 1978, travel to the N.W.T. has increased by about 10% (Marshall, Macklin and Monaghan, 1982).

Visitor origin patterns for tourists to the N.W.T. are as follows: 65% Canadian, 27% U.S. and 8% International. Canadian visitors therefore comprise the largest portion of the market, and originate primarily from Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Most northern travel has been directed toward the Western Arctic and the Yukon by reason of greater accessibility.

The U.S. market for Canadian travel has been decreasing in absolute number as a percentage of total Canadian tourism. However, it still represents a significant proportion of total travel in Canada. Overseas tourism to Canada has been increasing rather rapidly, the major markets being primarily concentrated in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan.

With respect to seasons of visitation, travel to the north is largely skewed towards the summer months. Roughly 30% of total

visitation is concentrated in the second quarter, from April to June, and 45% of the total is captured in the third quarter (July to September).

More than 50% of all N.W.T. visitors engage in outdoor related activities such as camping and fishing. Hiking and backpacking and nature studying are characterized by somewhat weaker participation rates, where only 20-30% of the northern travel market is represented. Shopping for crafts appears to be a major activity for the majority of tourists visiting the N.W.T. (55%).

Closer examination of travel and tourism in the Baffin Region reveals that this portion of Canada's north attracts roughly 7,000 to 9,000 visitors per year (Baffin Region Tourism Strategy, Marshall Macklin and Monoghan, 1982). Research conducted by the Travel Industry Association of Canada have labelled tourists of this area to be of the "off-the-beaten-track" type. Typically, these visitors arecharacterized by a strong preference for out of the way places and usually tend to avoid first class accommodation. Outdoor recreational activity is of vital importance to this group and travel within Canada generally predominates. Length of stay usually ranges from two to three weeks. In terms of socio-economic characteristics, these travellers range anywhere from 18 to 50 years of age, 50% male and 50% female, hold white collar occupations (40%) typically having completed a technical or university education, and are represented primarily (25%) in high income groups ($30,000 annually or more). Generally, a trip to this area is likely to be of greater interest to younger and more affluent individuals (Baffin Region Tourism Strategy, Marshall, Macklin and Monoghan, 1982).

The Canadian Government Office of Tourism, in its 1980 Study of Vacation Travel by Canadians (CGOT, 1980) estimated the "off-the-beaten-track" type of tourists to represent roughly 38% of

the total Canadian vacation market. As a percentage of total Canadian travel (9.0 million trips per year) this market segment undertakes approximately 3.42 million trips per year. Assuming that total annual trips to the N.W.T. is approximately 100,000 (Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Associates 1982) it can be estimated that Northern Canada captures roughly 3% of this market segment, and that the Baffin Region more specifically captures a small .2 to .3% of the total.

A comprehensive analysis of salient travel characteristics for the N.W.T., Eastern Arctic and Auyuittuq National Park Reserve is presented in Table 3-1. While the Eastern Arctic as a region captures about 10% of the total N.W.T. travel market, in terms of total visitors and visitor parties, Auyuittuq attracts only .3 to .5% of the N.W.T.'s total.

3.2 HISTORICAL PARK VISITATION

Over the past five years, visitation to Auyuittuq has averaged roughly 520 visitors per year. Total visitation peaked to 700 visitors in 1977. Since then, yearly shifts in visitation have been fairly erratic with total attendance typically ranging from 400 to 600 visitors annually.

Projections to 1994 indicate that yearly visitation will undergo very slight annual decreases in the order of 1 to 2% going from roughly 500 visitors in 1983 to 400 visitors in 1994. These projections are somewhat limited however, in light of the fact that they are based strictly on historical park attendance figures and thereby fail to take into account travel or tourism trends which will characterize the level of visitation of this area in the future. Contrary to what these projections appear to suggest, it is reasonable to assume that Auyuittuq visitation may increase in the

TABLE 3-1: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SALIENT TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NWT, EASTERN ARCTIC, AND AUYUITTUQ NATIONAL PARK RESERVE

Region	No. of Parties	% of Total (NWT)	Party Size	No. of Visitors	% of Total (NWT)	Length of Stay	Total Visitor Expend-itures	% of Total (NWT)
[1]NWT	43500	100.0	2.4	106,000	100.0	14	57.0	100.0
[1]Eastern Arctic	4500	10.3	1.9	9,000	8.5	12	6.0	10.5
[2]Auyuittuq	130	.3	4.0	520	.5	14	.042	.1

Sources: [1]Northwest Territories Travel Survey 1981/82
Deloitte Haskins and Sells Associates

[2]Auyuittuq National Park Reserve - Visitor Survey, Parks Canada 1983
APSED Data Base, SED Parks Canada.

future pending promotional and marketing initiatives undertaken by the Government of the Northwest Territorities within the scope of the Baffin regional tourism development strategy.

On a seasonal basis, the peak months of July and August account for 45% of total yearly visitation. The shoulder season, which includes May, June and September captures 15% of the park's annual attendance. The remaining portion of the year represents 40% of yearly visitation, with April attracting the largest share of these visitors.

Levels of historical and projected park visitation are summarized on a monthly basis in table 3-2.

3.2: BREAKDOWN OF HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED PARK VISITATION

Month	Historical Trends (1977-1982)		Projected Trends (1984-1994)		
	Average Monthly Visitation	Average % of Total Yearly Visitation	Average Monthly Visitation	Average Yearly Rate of Change	Average % of Total Yearly Visitation
Jan.	24.0	4.6	23.4	-0.1	48
Feb.	48.0	9.2	56.3	-1.5	11.6
March	46.8	9.0	44.5	-4.4	9.2
April	74.3	14.3	69.8	-.4	14.4
May	24.0	4.6	18.5	-1.2	3.8
June	26.8	5.2	18.8	-10.1	3.9
July	159.0	30.6	151.7	-1.0	31.3
August	77.8	15.0	66.6	-2.8	13.7
Sept.	25.0	4.8	22.5	+1.5	4.6
Oct.	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-
Nov.	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-
Dec.	13.5	2.6	12.8	0.3	2.6
Avge. TOTAL Yearly Visi-tation	519.2		484.9	-1.7	

N/A: Not available

4.0 OVERVIEW OF GENERAL VISITOR AND TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 VISITOR ORIGIN

Canadians comprised 64.2% of all survey respondents and were predominantly residents of Ontario, the Northwest Territories, and Quebec. Americans accounted for 28.5% of Auyuittuq visitors and were primarily from the southern U.S. The remaining 7.3% of visitors were from France, West Germany, Switzerland and Australia. (Table 4-1).

Auyuittuq was the main destination for 76% of the visitors surveyed, a planned stop for 21%. For most international travellers other than Americans, Auyuittuq was merely a planned stop (66%). It is not discernable from the study what their final destination was. Canadians were the only visitors for whom Auyuittuq was an unplanned stop.

4.2 AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

Of the 123 respondents over 40% (43.7%) were within the 25 to 34 year age bracket, and 27.1% were between the ages of 35 to 44 (Table 4-2). Approximately 76% of the visitors were male and 24% were female. Non North Americans were the only visitors for which females outnumbered males (at a ratio of 67 to 33). In total however, 55% of all female visitors were from Canada.

As many as 94.5% of all respondents had a university or technical education, 11.2% of which had other specialized educational training such as graduate, law or medical school. All visitors had, at least, completed secondary school (Table 4-3).

TABLE 4-1: BREAKDOWN OF VISITOR ORIGIN

ORIGIN	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Ontario	34	27.2
North West Territories	17	13.8
Quebec	13	10.9
British Columbia	8	6.8
Alberta	5	4.1
Nova Scotia	2	1.4
TOTAL CANADA	79	64.2
UNITED STATES	34	28.5
West Germany	2	1.6
France	4	3.2
Switzerland	1	0.9
TOTAL EUROPE	7	5.7
AUSTRALIA	2	1.6

TABLE 4-2: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE CATEGORY (years)	MALE RESPONDENTS %	FEMALE RESPONDENTS %
16 - 24	16 (13.0)	2 (1.4)
25 - 34	37 (30.2)	16 (13.5)
35 - 44	25 (20.6)	8 (6.5)
45 - 54	12 (9.7)	3 (2.5)
55 +	3 (2.5)	-

TABLE 4-3: BREAKDOWN BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

LEVEL	% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS
University or Technical School	83.3
Other (graduate, law or medical training)	11.2
Secondary School	5.5

TABLE 4-4: BREAKDOWN BY PARTY TYPE

PARTY TYPE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS (%)
Self	14 (11.4)
Family and friends	71 (58.8)
Group or club	29 (24.3)
Commercial tour	7 (5.5)

TABLE 4-5: BREAKDOWN OF PARTY SIZE BY ORIGIN, PARTY TYPE, TRIP PURPOSE, AND DESTINATION

BREAKDOWN CATEGORY	PARTY SIZE
ORIGIN:	
NWT	2.5
Other Canada	4.2
US	9.5
Other	3.0
PARTY TYPE	
Self	1.1
Family and friends	2.9
Group or club	12.5
Commercial tour	7.2
TRIP PURPOSE	
Nature study	5.5
Hiking backpacking	4.4
Arctic experience	2.6
Climbingxperience	14.1
Photography	2.4
Ski touring	3.0
Other and multiple	3.5
Other	3.4
DESTINATION	
Main destination	6.1
Planned stop	3.2
Unplanned stop	2.0
Other	2.0

TABLE 4-6: MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Motor boat in and out	74.6
Skidoo in, boat out	8.1
Skidoo in and out	6.0
Komatik in, walk out	2.8
Motor boat in, walk out	2.6
Other	1.4
Missing responses	2.0

4.3 PARTY TYPE

Visitors were asked whether they travelled to Auyuittuq alone, with family and friends, with an organized group or club or with a commercial tour (Table 4-4).

Overall, the most popular party arrangement was family and friends followed by an organized group or club. During the survey period, commercial tours were comparatively less popular.[1]

Lone travellers usually sought multiples of hiking, backpacking and arctic experience. Similar results were obtained for family and friend groups. One large group of 19 Americans climbed and rapelled Mount Thor. Two smaller groups from Ontario participated in hiking or backpacking, nature study and photography.

4.4 PARTY SIZE

Breakdowns of party size by visitor origin party type, party trip purpose and main destination are provided in Table 4-5. The average party size for NWT residents was 2 to 3 people, other Canadians was 4 people, and those from abroad was 3 people. The average party size for American visitors was 9 to 10 people. This large party size was skewed by the fact that 19 of the 34 American visitors belonged to a single party.

Party type configurations are depicted in Tables 4-4 and 4-5. The average party size for family and friends groupings was 2 or 3,

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1 The independent nature of activities in the park may also reflect a traveller who is less likely to rely on a commercial tour company for vacation arrangements.

for group or club groupings was 12, and for commercial tours was 7 people.

The average party size for those studying nature was 5 or 6, for hikers was 4, for those seeking the arctic experience was 2 or 3, for climbers was 14, for those photographing was 2 and for ski-tourers was 3.

Groups whose main destination was Auyuittuq usually travelled in groups of six.

4.5 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Overwhelmingly, the most popular transportation mode into and out of the park was by motor boat. Ten visitors, or 8.1% of the respondents skidooed in and boated out. A few visitors chose to skidoo both in and out of the park (Table 4-6).

The choice of transportation appears largely dependent on the season in which the visitor travels, given that most visitors travel in the months of July and August at which time boating would be the logical choice for transportation.

Of the two specified entry and exit points (Overlord and North Pangnirtung Fjord) Overlord is most popular for both entry and exit. It is the closest point to the park office and is not affected by sea ice conditions which may inhibit or exclude access via North Pangnirtung Fiord. One course which travellers choose as their journey through the park covers the area from North Pangnirtung Fiord to Overlord. As a result, North Pangnirtung Fiord was chosen more often as the route into compared to out of the park. A small number of visitors chose alternate entry and exit points which were not given (Table 4-7).

4.6 LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay away from home, in the Northwest Territories, and in the Park Reserve are presented in Table 4-8.

The average number of nights away from home for all visitors was 21 nights. Canadians, as could be expected, spent the least amount of time away from home. The average number of nights away from home for NWT residents was 14 to 15 and for other Canadians was 18 to 19 nights. American and other visitors averaged more than 25 nights away from home.

The number of nights spent in the NWT is derived from the sum of the nights spent in Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Frobisher Bay and other NWT settlements outside Auyuittuq National Park Reserve.

The average number of nights spent in Pangnirtung for all visitors was 2 nights. The average stay for all visitors was less than 0.5 nights in Broughton Island. Lone travellers spent an average of 1.2 nights in Broughton, four times the average for all visitors.

The average number of nights spent at Frobisher Bay for all visitors was 2.7 nights. Canadians other than NWT residents spent 4 nights and international visitors (other than Americans) spent 3 to 4 nights at Frobisher Bay.

Less than 0.5 nights were spent in NWT accommodations other than Pangnirtung, Broughton or Frobisher Bay. However non North American residents spent an average of 2 nights in other NWT locations. Commerical tours and group or club parties did not visit any locations outside of Pangnirtung, Broughton or Frobisher Bay. Other locations were visited when Auyuittuq was a planned stop on a longer itinerary.

TABLE 4-7: ROUTE INTO AND OUT OF THE PARK

LOCATION	ROUTE INTO THE PARK (%)	ROUTE OUT OF DENTS THE PARK (%)
Overlord	89.1	92.1
North Pangnirtung Fjord	9.8	6.7
Other	1.2	1.2

TABLE 4-8: DISTRIBUTION OF LENGTH OF STAY

LENGTH OF STAY	AVERAGE NO. OF NIGHTS	TOTAL NO. OF NIGHTS
Away from home	21	2518
In N.W.T.	6	732
Pangnirtung	(2 to 3)	(294)
Broughton	(less than 1)	(39)
Frobisher Bay	(2 to 3)	(338)
Other	(less than 1)	(61)
In the Park Reserve	11 to 12	1443

The average length of stay in the Park for all visitors was 11 or 12 nights. American visitors spent the longest time in the park, 18 nights. Canadian residents, other than residents of the NWT spent about 10 nights in the Park, while NWT residents spent about 5 or 6 nights in the Park. Non North American residents spent 9 nights in the Park reserve.

4.7 PEAK LOADING

Upon examination of visitor length of stay in relation to visitor trip start dates, it is apparent that peak park attendance on a daily basis approximates 35 to 45 persons. This peak loading occurs over the period roughly including the second and third weeks of July. By analyzing the flow of visitors through the park, it is evident that trip starts are reasonably well staggered and therefore, the incidence of inter-party visitor encounters is noticeably reduced. The time frames which merit concern in this respect again include the second and third weeks of July, where simultaneous trip starts are most common.

5.0 USE OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.1 ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

Many activities undertaken in Auyuittuq are compatible which results in some overlap in recreational categories. Examples of this overlap are that visitors may study nature or participate in photography while hiking or climbing. Table 5-1 lists participation levels for various recreational activities undertaken in Auyuittuq.

Sport fishing, climbing and 'other' recreational activities were enjoyed by those who spent the most time in the park. In particular, climbing, because of the necessary equipment and planning, lends itself to longer stays (Table 5-2).

Reasons for Non-Participation

Visitors were asked to list some of the reasons for not participating in an activity and the results of this question are presented in Table 5-3.

The highest level of participation is recorded for photography but given the spectacular scenery offered by Auyuittuq, this could be expected. Reasons for not participating in climbing were lack of equipment and lack of interest. Ski-touring was much less popular where total participation was only 7.3%. Most respondents replied that they did not have the necessary equipment or were not interested. As well, a reason for non-participation is that most travellers visited Auyuittuq in July or August which is not the season for ski-touring. The 'other' column under recreational activity includes activities such as kayaking, painting and writing, interpretation of physiography, geology and ecology, meditation in

TABLE 5-1: BREAKDOWN BY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	PARTICIPATION (%)
Photography	98.8
Hiking or backpacking	95.4
Nature study	81.7
Climbing	44.3
Ski touring	7.3
Other	5.1
Sport fishing	4.6

TABLE 5-2: BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVITY, LENGTH OF STAY AND TOTAL NIGHTS BY ACTIVITY

VISIT PURPOSE	PARTY SIZE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	TOTAL NIGHTS
Hiking	5	12	1442
Climbing	7	18	1385
Ski touring	3	15	1276
Sport fishing	3	20 - 21	1235
Nature study	6	13	1322
Photography	5	11 - 12	1400
Other	4	18	115

TABLE 5-3: BREAKDOWN OF REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATION

	% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS							
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	PARTICIPATION (%)	NOT INTERESTED	NO TIME	EQUIPMENT	DID NOT KNOW ABOUT IT	POOR WEATHER	OTHER	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Photography	98.8	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	117
Hike or backpack	95.4	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.4	117
Nature study	81.7	4.9	7.3	—	3.3	—	2.8	92
Climbing	44.3	20.6	—	24.0	—	5.1	5.9	50
Ski touring	7.3	23.1	5.8	38.3	4.4	8.0	13.2	7
Other **	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	94.9	6
Sport fishing	4.6	49.0	8.6	23.6	—	5.3	7.5	5

** "Other" includes activities such as kayaking, painting and writing, interpretation of physiography, geology and ecology, meditation in solitude, relaxing and reading.

TABLE 5-4: BREAKDOWN OF FACILITY USE BY USER ACTIVITY

	FACILITY USE (% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS)							
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	EMERGENCY SHELTER	EMERGENCY SUPPLIES	FIRST AID KIT	RADIO	TOILETS	GARBAGE FACILITIES	TENT PADS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
Hiking Backpacking	81.1	4.8	0	54.4	89.5	76.0	55.5	117
Climbing	78.4	2.0	0	56.7	90.9	74.0	66.3	50
Ski touring	100.0	18.0	0	36	100	77.0	18.0	7
Sport fishing	68.2	0	0	68.2	68.2	36.5	68.2	5
Nature Study	77.6	2.9	0	55.5	88.4	77.1	59.4	92
Photography	81.1	4.8	0	53.1	88.4	76.0	54.3	117
Other	53.5	0	0	26.7	76.7	76.7	50.0	6
Average use for population	81.9	5.7	0	54.1	88.9	77.1	53.0	—

solitude, relaxing and reading. Most visitors were not interested in sport fishing which had the lowest level of participation.

5.2 USE OF FACILITIES

Facilities at the Park include campgrounds, emergency shelters, emergency supplies, first aid kits, radios, toilets, garbage facilities and tentpads and platforms.

Pangnirtung campground, located outside the Park Reserve, has 8 tent sites and dry toilets. Within the park there are 4 campgrounds. Overlord and Summit Lake have 12 and 5 tent sites respectively. Windy Lake and Thor do not have designated tent campsites. All campgrounds have dry toilets. Emergency shelters are located at the Overlord campground, at Windy Lake, at Thor Peak, at Summit Lake, in the Owl River Valley, at the head of North Pangnirtung Fjord and at the mouth of North Pangnirtung Fjord (Visitor Information Manual Auyuittuq National Park). There are emergency radios located in most of the shelters.

User Activity

Table 5-4 demonstrates the relationship between recreational activity and facility use.[2] The average use for emergency shelters was 81.9%. Emergency shelters were used very little by those in the 'other' recreational category and were used most by those ski-touring. Both these activity groups had few participants.

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2 For peak loading of facilities it is important to consider the number of people participating in each activity. Although 100% of those visitors ski-touring used emergency shelters, this converts to a raw number of only 7 people. In comparison, 94 or 95 hikers (81.1% x 117 people) used emergency shelters.

Greatest use of emergency supplies was recorded for ski-tourers. First aid kits were not used by any groups. Sport fishermen relied most heavily on radio communication with the park office, but this may be deceiving because of the small number of participants who sport fished. Radio communication may have been necessary for pick up of fishermen from the site.

Toilets, the most frequently used facilities in Auyuittuq were used primarily by ski tourers and climbers. Major use of garbage facilities wasrecorded for those studying nature and ski-touring. Sport fishermen and nature studiers used tentpads or platforms most extensively.

Despite the limited use made of emergency supplies, first aid kits and radios, their importance in the Park should not be discounted.

User Party Types

Family and friends groupings, clubs and groups relied most heavily on emergency shelters. These shelters hold about four people comfortably. The average party size for those using emergency shelters was 5 which suggests that typically, a shelter will only accommodate a single party at any one time. This is not to imply that larger shelters should be built as larger shelters would likely be less efficient to heat. Commercial tour travellers were least likely to use emergency shelters.

The highest use of emergency supplies was recorded for groups of family and friends, still low at only 8.5%. Use of emergency supplies is primarily a function of the experiences one may encounter in the park. When a freighter canoe had not arrived after

five days, two backpackers had to hike back through the park to Pangnirtung. Unprepared for this, they relied on the park's emergency supplies on their return trip (Rosen 1982 - 1983). Groups of 2 to 3 (7 people in total) used the emergency supplies. Roughly 50% of all visitors used emergency radio services. Raw data reveal that some radios were not operative.

Campground Use

There are currently seven designated campgrounds open to visitor use. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of nights they spent at each of the designated campgrounds as well as any use which was made of undesignated sites. Interestingly, nearly 45% of all respondents reported to have camped in undesignated areas. The various locations mentioned are outlined in Table 5-5. Generally, undesignated site use was concentrated primarily in the south western area of the park, extending from Pangnirtung Fiord to Glacier Lake. This is to be expected as the majority of visitors enter the park via Overlord.

With respect to designated campgrounds, use profiles are depicted in Table 5-6. In terms of total respondents (80), Overlord was the most frequently used campground. Most users stayed only 1 night and the longest stay reported for this campground was 8 nights. The second most extensively used campground was Windy Lake, where 76.3% of all respondents reported staying anywhere from 1 to 5 nights. Mount Thor was used by 61.3% of all respondents. In terms of total visitor nights, this was one of the most extensively used campgrounds, given that it was frequented by the large American mountain climbing expedition consisting of 19 people.

Roughly 30% of all respondents used the Summit Lake Campground. As indicated for the Mount Thor campground, usage of this campground

TABLE 5-5: BREAKDOWN OF VISITATION OF UNDESIGNATED CAMPSITES

UNDESIGNATED LOCATIONS *	NO. OF RESPONDENTS (%)	TOTAL VISITOR NIGHTS
Pangnirtung Fiord	1 (1.3)	2
Tetes de Cirques	1 (1.3)	1
Mt. Tirokwa	2 (2.5)	6
Various points between Overland and Summit Lake	7 (8.8)	10
Various points between Mt. Thor and Windy Lake	1 (1.3)	-
Mt. Thor - Base	7 (8.8)	46
Mt. Thor - Summit	6 (7.5)	36
Fork Beard Glacier	7 (8.8)	15
Mr. Nerutusôq	1 (1.3)	4
Caribou Glacier	1 (1.3)	-
Mt. Adluk	1 (1.3)	1
Turner Glacier	7 (8.8)	12
Rumple Glacier	1 (1.3)	1
Various points between Summit Lake and Glacier Lake	1 (1.3)	1
Various points between Glacier Lake and Owl River	4 (5.0)	6
Various points between Owl River and North Pangnirtung	1 (1.3)	1
Sandcastle Peak	2 (2.5)	2
Sand Dunes	1 (1.3)	-
Boulder Field	1 (1.3)	3
Davis Strait	1 (1.3)	2
Various Glaciers	4 (5.0)	-

TABLE 5-6: BREAKDOWN OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS USING EACH CAMPSITE

LOCATION	NO. OF NIGHTS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL (%) RESPONDENTS
Overlord	40	18	3	-	-	1	1	1		64 (80.0)
Windy Lake	23	27	7	3	1	-	-	-		61 (76.3)
Mount Thor	22	16	3	2	2	-	-	-	4	49 (61.3)
Summit Lake	12	5	1	3	-	-	2	-	2	25 (31.3)
Glacier Lake	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-		16 (20.0)
Owl River	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-		13 (16.3)
North Pangnirtung	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		12 (15.0)

rated high in terms of total visitor nights as a result of visitation by the large 19 member mountain climbing group.

Glacier Lake, Owl River, and North Pangnirtung Fiord each attracted anywhere from 15.0% to 20.0% of all respondents. Length of stay typically ranged from 1 to 4 nights.

Based on the information provided by the survey, it is somewhat difficult to accurately determine the total number of visitors at each campground at any particular point in time.

By analyzing campground use of each respondent in relation to trip start dates (date of registration at the park office) estimates of peak campground use and associated time frames can tentatively be derived. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 5-7. Despite the limitations of this analysis, it is interesting to note that on average, the number of visitors at a campsite remains within the range of the number of encounters deemed acceptable by the majority of respondents.

Satisfaction with Facilities

About 96% of the visitors were satisfied with existing facilities at Auyuittuq. Of the party types (self, family and friends, group or club, and commercial tour) lone travellers expressed the most dissatisfaction with facilities. The percentage was low (7.2%) but was higher than the percentage for all respondents (3.9%) (Table 5-8).

Additional Facilities and Improvements Required

Roughly 50% of all respondents felt that no additional facilities were required in Auyuittuq. Requests for improvements were low with

TABLE 5-7: DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPGROUND LOADING FOR DESIGNATED AREAS

CAMPGROUND	AVGERAGE NO. OF VISITORS PER NIGHT	DAILY PEAK VISITATION	
		NO. OF VISITORS	TIME FRAME
Overlord	4.0	18	3rd week of Jul.
Windy Lake	4.9	16	3rd week of Jul.
Mount Thor	5.0	20	1st week of Aug.
Summit Lake	4.5	15	1st week of Aug.
Glacier Lake	2.6	*	*
Owl River	2.2	*	*
North Pang. Fiord	1.8	*	*

* Visitation is substantially lower in these areas such that an outstanding peak was not observed.

TABLE 5-8: BREAKDOWN OF SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES BY PARTY TYPE

PARTY TYPE	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS (NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS)	
	YES	NO
Self	92.8 (13)	7.2 (1)
Family and friends	96.8 (69)	3.2 (2)
Group or club	95.3 (30)	4.7 (1)
Commercial tour	100.0 (7)	0.0 (0)
Total	96.1 (118)	3.9 (5)

the exception of river crossings, information and maps and trail markers (Table 5-9). Climbers, in addition to these facilities or information, would also like additional emergency shelters, tentpads and platforms.

5.3 USE OF SERVICES

Pretrip Planning Information

Visitors to Auyuittuq used a variety of sources to gather pretrip planning information. Primary sources, however, were from friends or relatives who had visited the park, enquiry at Auyuittuq, and newspaper articles (Table 5-10). Over 40% of visitors from outside North America received their pretrip planning information from the newspaper.[3]

Information Received During Park Registration

Upon arrival to Auyuittuq, visitors are asked to register at the park administration office. Additional information about the Park Reserve is available at the administration office. Table 5-11 lists the percentage of travellers receiving additional information and the topics about which they received information.[4]

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3 44.4% of the visitors from outside North America felt that information to plan their trip was not adequate. Because the primary source of information for this group was newspapers, it is suggested that news releases carry the address of the park. Interested parties could then write to the park for further information.

4 The answers to this question do not reveal if the information was required by the visitor. In some instances the visitor may not have wanted and therefore not have asked for the information. Some of the information available at the office is repetitive of what is sent out in the pretrip planning information package, but as previously noted only 16.8% of the visitors use the park as a source of information for planning their trip. In the case of groups travelling together, it may be the responsibility of one member to collect information while at the office.

TABLE 5-9: BREAKDOWN OF ADDITIONAL FACILITY REQUIREMENTS BY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY (No. of Respondents)	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED % OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS (NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS)								
	NONE	EMERGENCY SHELTERS	TENT PADS	SANITARY FACILITIES	SIGNAGE	TRAIL MARKERS	RIVER SKIING	INFO & MAPS	OTHER
Total Respondents	61	13	11	5	4	23	40	31	1
Hiking (117)	49.5	9.7	9.7	4.3	3.8	19.4	32.4	24.7	1.2
Climbing (50)	58.0	12.0	15.4	10.0	6.2	12.5	18.7	18.3	2.9
Skitouring (7)	42.8	23.0	23.0	0.0	41.0	23.0	41.0	41.0	0.0
Sport Fishing (5)	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	31.8	0.0
Nature Study (92)	48.9	6.6	8.4	3.7	3.4	17.4	34.5	25.8	1.6
Photography (117)	48.7	10.8	9.7	4.3	3.8	19.4	32.7	26.1	1.2
TOTAL	49.4	10.3	9.3	4.1	3.6	18.5	32.3	24.9	1.2

FOOTNOTE: To some extent there is double-counting when recreational activity is used as a variable because people participated in more than one activity.

TABLE 5-10: SOURCE OF PRETRIP PLANNING INFORMATION

SOURCE OF PRETRIP PLANNING INFORMATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	
	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	% OF RESPONDENTS
Park Enquiry (Auyuittuq)	20	(16.8)
Previous Visit	6	(5.1)
Friends and Relatives	21	(17.8)
Travel Agent	2	(1.4)
Other Parks Canada Office	7	(5.8)
Travel Arctic	1	(1.1)
Newspaper	12	(10.0)
Club	7	(6.3)
Wilson's Book	2	(1.4)
Multiple	35	(30.0)
Other	5	(4.1)

TABLE 5-11: BREAKDOWN OF INFORMATION RECEIVED DURING REGISTRATION

SUBJECT	% OF RESPONDENTS
Search and rescue	91
Emergency shelters and supplies	91
Hiking trails	90
Campsites	85
Radios and their operation	79
River crossings	79
Weather	76
Interpretive media	47
Cultural and historic sites	10
Wildlife harvesting	8
Other	2

TABLE 5-12: BREAKDOWN OF INFORMATION REQUESTED AT THE PARK OFFICE BY PARTY TYPE

INFORMATION REQUESTED	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS				
	POPULATION POPULATION	SELF SELF	FAMILY FRIENDS	GROUP OR CLUB	COMMERCIAL TOUR
Advise on suitable clothing & equipment	26.9	19.9	31.1	24.8	0
Pick up a park pamphlet or map	94.8	100.0	93.4	94.6	100.0
Obtain information on local transportation to park reserve	76.9	88.2	60.0	85.2	100.0
Other	5.6	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.0

Nearly everyone received information on the search and rescue capabilities of the park and on emergency facilities. Over 20% of the visitors did not receive information on radios and their operation, and of this 20%, 14% or 16 visitors were hiking, climbing or visiting Auyuittuq for the arctic experience. These groups also made up the majority of visitors who did not receive any information on campsites, hiking trails and river crossings.

Table 5-12 lists the percentages, by party type, of visitors receiving additional information. Lone travellers were most interested or apt to receive information on search and rescue, and were well above the average for the population with respect to inquiries regarding wildlife harvesting. Family and friend groups received the bulk of their information in the areas of emergency facilities and radios and their operation. Group or club travellers did not receive much information on radios and their operation.[5]

In addition to what information was received at the park office, visitors were asked to specify the information requests they addressed at the park office (Table 5-13).

Finally, visitors were asked what local information was supplied to them by the park staff (Table 5-14). Information on community services was requested by about 50% of all respondents. Lone travellers requested information on community services less

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5 Considering one group was climbing, the fact that group or club traveliers did not receive information on radios is surprising. As previously mentioned, however, it is not known if this information was received or known beforehand.

TABLE 5-13: BREAKDOWN OF INFORMATION RECEIVED BY PARTY TYPE (%)

TYPE OF INFORMATION	TOTAL POPULATION	SELF	FAMILY FRIENDS	GROUP CLUB	COMMERCIAL TOUR
search and rescue	91.2	100.0	89.6	89.9	100.0
Emergency facilities	91.5	82.2	96.2	84.5	100.0
Radios	79.1	82.2	89.2	59.0	50.0
Campsites	84.7	82.2	84.5	84.5	100.0
Hiking trails	90.1	82.2	91.3	89.9	100.0
River crossings	78.7	79.7	83.9	65.1	100.0
Interp media	47.2	50.7	47.7	44.3	50.0
Wildlife harvest	7.8	19.9	4.9	9.4	0.0
Cultural sites	9.9	0.0	12.5	10.1	0.0
Weather	76.2	65.5	75.4	79.9	100.0
Other info	2.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0

Only 3 of the 7 commercial tour travellers answered this question.

TABLE 5-14: BREAKDOWN OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PARK STAFF (%)

TYPE OF INFORMATION	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SELF	FAMILY FRIENDS	GROUP CLUB	COMMERCIAL TOUR
Places to stay	67.8	37.5	78.4	63.0	33.3
Community services	48.2	41.6	42.4	59.0	66.7
Points of interest	44.0	44.1	44.8	38.9	66.7
Outfitters	71.6	80.0	76.5	64.4	33.3
Flights and changes	34.3	24.2	28.3	49.7	33.3
Handicrafts, artwork	55.3	36.0	48.3	74.5	66.7
Other	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

frequently than those people travelling in groups of 2 or more. Commercial tourists were most interested in information on community services and points of interest. Family and friends and group or club travellers were the least likely to receive or ask for information on points of interest.

Commercial tours and groups or clubs were least likely to request information on outfitters, but chances are this information was obtained previously when the trip was planned. The highest percentage of requests for information on outfitters was from lone travellers. Groups or clubs and members of commercial tours made the most requests for information on flight schedules. These visitors also frequently requested information on local crafts and artwork.

Contact with Warden Service

Approximately 78% of the visitors received assistance from the wardens. Most of the assistance was offered as information on trails and on river crossings, or the wardens would make transportation arrangements. In one case the wardens provided protection from a polar bear to a small group of hikers.

People travelling alone were least likely to be provided with advice from the wardens. Information they did seek was on weather. Family and friend parties sought information on weather and transportation, as did groups or clubs. Commercial tours wanted information on available transportation. Non North Americans received the least assistance from wardens.[6]

[6] The question read "did the warden service provide you with any advice or assistance during your stay in the park reserve? As with answers to previous questions, the answers to this question do not reveal if advice or assistance was required or requested.

Mode of Transportation

Mode of transportation is weather dependent both seasonally and daily so party type would not necessarily affect the choice of transportation. Family and friend groups were most diverse in terms of mode of transportation while groups or clubs and commercial tours were more rigid in their choice. This is to be expected in the case of larger groups and commercial tours where transportation arrangements are made by tour organizers.

Motor boat or freighter canoe in and out was the most popular mode of transport for all groups except commercial tours, who skidooed in and boated out. Again the season in which the tour was taken was more conducive to this method of transportation. Almost 90% (89.9%) of the transportation was provided locally by Inuit guides or lodge outfitters.

Satisfaction with Park Information and Orientation

Visitors to Auyuittuq National Park Reserve were asked if they were satisfied with information received from park staff either at the park administrative office or during their stay in the park reserve. Of the visitors who were dissatisfied, most were from Canada and mentioned specifically the areas where they felt information was inadequate. (Appendix 1).

5.4 OVERALL VISITOR IMPRESSIONS

Trip Highlights

Table 5-15 lists what visitors liked most about their visit to Auyuittuq National Park Reserve. The feature which brought the most

TABLE 5-15: BREAKDOWN OF TRIP HIGHLIGHTS

TRIP HIGHLIGHTS	%
. Wilderness, natural unspoiled area, landscape	42.8
. Scenery, view	17.5
. Plants, wildlife, flowers	2.6
. Remoteness, inaccessiblity, isolation, lack of people	21.8
. Physical challenge	6.7
. Other visitors, park staff, local people	2.4
. Weather	2.6
. Other	3.5

TABLE 5-16: BREAKDOWN OF TRIP DETRACTIONS

TYPES OF DETRACTIONS	%
. Poor accommodations, lack of services and supplies in local communities	5.7
. Outfitters unreliable, high cost of transportation to park, waiting time	15.9
. Campsites, emergency shelters	4.3
. River crossings	8.1
. Safety vis polar bears	3.7
. Other visitors, park staff, local people	17.1
. Polution, garbage	14.2
. Weather, mosquitos	31.0

praise to Auyuittuq was its pristine, natural character. Rather surprisingly those who liked the naturalness or scenery most accounted for 60% of those who were not satisfied with the facilities. This group also accounted for the largest percentage desiring additional emergency huts, tentpads, sanitary facilities, signage facilities, signage, trail markers, river crossings, information and maps.

Another feature of Auyuittuq was its "remoteness, inaccessibility, isolation and lack of people". This group would like to see more emergency huts, signage, river crossings and maps.

Those who enjoyed the scenery would like to see more emergency huts, tentpads, trail markers, river crossings, and more information and maps.

Trip Detractions

The most common complaint of Auyuyittuq was the weather and mosquitos, followed by complaints of other visitors, of outfitters being unreliable and of pollution and garbage.

Little can be done about the weather and mosquitos except, through information, encourage personal insecticide use and stress warning of the severity or abruptness of changes in Auyuittuq weather. The majority of requests for additional information came from those who did not like the weather or mosquitos.

Those who complained about pollution and garbage for a large part did not want to see more garbage facilities! Not surprisingly, those who complained about the river crossings wanted additional river crossings.

Other Comments

Sixty-three of the 123 visitors added comments to the questionnaire. No new information or tendencies were revealed when comments were crossed with other answers but the comments themselves are valuable when analyzing visitor use of Auyuittuq.

By far, the biggest attraction of Auyuittuq is its isolation and natural setting. Twenty-four of sixty-three visitors commented they enjoyed the solitude and remoteness Auyuittuq offered while 6 suggested that Auyuittuq be preserved with great care and be kept as it is. The park staff impressed enough people with their assistance that in addition to the answers contained in the survey responses, 8 visitors added again how helpful the park staff were. Five visitors felt that trails were well marked, especially considering the fragility of the park and limits placed on trail marking by this fragility.

Complaints in the comments were few, but it was felt that better maps should be provided, on a smaller scale than what is presently available.

6.0 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Various management issues were identified and visitors were asked for their views on these issues. The following issues were addressed:

1. the number of visitor parties encountered,
2. perceived crowding,
3. if measures should be taken to limit numbers and what these measures should be,
4. if access should be restricted from certain areas,
5. if visitors would use the services of a qualified guide in the park,
6. if visitor access should be improved,
7. if aircraft use should be permitted in the park,
8. if rescue capability should be improved,
9. if trails need improvements.

In addition, visitors were asked what they liked most and liked least about their visit to Auyuittuq.

6.1 PERCEIVED CROWDING AND CONTROL MEASURES TO LIMIT VISITATION

Number of Encounters

The average number of vistors met by the different groups was 15.5 and ranged from 0 to 25. Visitors who were hiking, climbing, studying nature or taking photgraphs encountered 15 to 17 people. In comparison, visitors sport fishing met 5 people, and ski tourists, because of the time of their visit, met no one in the park (Table 6-1).

Roughly 14% (18 respondents) replied that meeting other visitors was disturbing (Table 6-2 and 6-3). Of those travelling alone, 42% were disturbed by other visitors as compared to 25% of those travelling on commercial tours and 10% of those travelling with family and friends or group or club. Lone travellers, family and friends, or commercial tours found the number of visitors disturbing, while groups and clubs found the behaviour of visitors disturbing. While most felt that large groups have a greater impact on the natural environment, some family and friend travellers felt that other visitors detract from the isolation and remoteness of Auyuittuq. The location of disturbance was usually at camps for all groups except those with a commercial tour where the location of the disturbance was on the trails.

Perceived Crowding

Respondents were asked what number of visitors they could meet in a single day before feeling the park was overcrowded. The results for all respondents are presented in Table 6-4.

It is reasonable to assume that travellers have a preference for the group type they choose to travel in. Quite expectably then, the largest percentage of lone travellers could meet no more than three travellers before they felt the park was overcrowded. On average, this group met between 5 and 6 other visitors. Lone travellers also encountered the most visitors of all groups, 2 having met 35. Family and friends, groups or clubs were more flexible and could meet more people (7 to 10) before feeling crowded. The one inconsistency that appeared in this cross-tabulation was that roughly 25% of the family/friend travellers felt 1 to 3 was the maximum acceptable encounters. Considering these groups had to be made up of at least 2 people, the desire to meet 3 or less people seems unreasonable. On average this group met between 12 and 13 people.

TABLE 6-1: NUMBER OF VISITOR ENCOUNTERS

NUMBER MET	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
None	10
1-5	12
6-10	18
11-15	35
16-20	17
21-25	11
26-30	12
31+	7
(Average per party = 15.5)	

TABLE 6-2: BREAKDOWN OF DISTURBANCES BY NATURE OF THE DISTURBANCE

NATURE OF DISTURBANCE	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Number disturbing	9
Behaviour and number disturbing	4
Behaviour disturbing	1

TABLE 6-3: BREAKDOWN OF DISTURBANCES BY LOCATION OF DISTURBANCE

LOCATION OF DISTURBANCE	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
At campsites	9
On trails	3
Other	1

TABLE 6-4: NUMBER OF ENCOUNTERS TOLERATED

NUMBER OF VISITORS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
1-3	26
4-6	19
7-10	30
More	24

Control Measures to Limit Visitation

About 57% of all respondents supported the idea of introducing measures to control the number of visitors using the park reserve. The measures and their level of support are presented in Table 6-5.

All visitors who felt that measures should be taken to limit numbers met more people than the number they specified they could meet before they felt the park was overcrowded. Surprisingly, eleven respondents having indicated 1 to 3 visitor encounters as the tolerable limit, actually encountered 16 to 17 visitors and still did not agree that measures limiting the number of visitors should be adopted.

Family/friend/group/club travellers were most flexible in the number they could meet before feeling crowded, yet family and friends, along with lone travellers, were the stronger supporters of limits to party size compared to group or club or commercial tour travellers. It is not surprising that family and friend groups felt differently than group or club travellers as family and friend parties were quite small, typically less than 4 people. Group or club parties were larger, (7 or more), and as could be expected, opposed limits to party size. Generally, parties consisting of more than one traveller were supportive of a reservation system. While fees were somewhat supported by all groups except people travelling alone, there is some question as to the logic of fees to control visitor use when visitors spend, on average, $1344 to visit Auyuittuq.

Climbers were most opposed and nature studiers most supportive of measures to limit visitation. Climbers were more tolerant of large groups of 7 to 10, while most people studying nature preferred

TABLE 6-5: MEASURES TO CONTROL VISITORS (PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS)

TYPES OF MEASURES	STRONGLY SUPPORT	SUPPORT	UN-DECIDED	OPPOSED	STRONGLY OPPOSED
Priority to Canadians	60	22	17	0	0
Limit party size	43	30	12	9	5
Reservation system	34	39	11	5	9
Quota	20	31	20	21	7
Restrict access	12	14	20	35	19
Charge a fee	8	15	11	22	44

TABLE 6-6: BREAKDOWN OF ACCESS RESTRICTION BY PARTY TYPE (PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS)

PARTY TYPE	RESTRICTIONS ON BEAR DENNING AREAS	RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER WILDLIFE AREAS
Self	60.6	55.2
Family/Friends	74.6	61.6
Group/Club	66.5	54.0
Commercial Tour	75.0	50.0

smaller groups of 1 to 3. Climbers were also least supportive of limits to party size.

6.2 ACCESS RESTRICTION

Visitors were asked whether access to certain areas of the Park Reserve should be temporarily restricted because of polar bear movements, denning or other wildlife concentrations. Over 60% of all respondents supported restrictions on access to polar bear denning areas and roughly 52% supported restrictions on access to other wildlife habitats. Lone travellers and group or club travellers felt strongest that there should not be restrictions to polar bear areas, 39.4% and 33.5% respectively. All groups felt to some extent that there should be restrictions on access to other wildlife concentrations (Table 6-6).

Support of restrictions on access to polar bear denning areas hovered around 70% for all recreational groups except climbers 60% of which were supportive of this measure. Over 40% of the photographers felt there should be no restrictions on access to areas of wildlife concentrations. This was the highest percentage for all groups.

While wildlife may be considered to be part of the park experience to some visitors, safety to visitors and preservation or protection of a fragile ecosystem must be considered as well.

6.3 QUALIFIED GUIDE USE

Almost 20% of the visitors would use the services of a qualified guide in the Park Reserve. Sport fishermen were most interested in qualified park guide services. Family/friend/group/club parties felt they would not use these services if offered in the Park

TABLE 6-7: BREAKDOWN OF AIRCRAFT USE BY TYPE

TYPE OR USE	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Search and Rescue	50.1
Drop off and pick up visitors	6.3
Overflight	2.4
Other	0.8

TABLE 6-8: ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS BY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	YES (%)
Hike/backpack	38.4
Climb	39.3
Skitour	39.1
Sport fish	39.1
Nature study	38.6
Photography	37.4

TABLE 6-9: ATTITUDES TOWARD TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS BY PARTY TYPE

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	YES (%)
Group or club	66.9
Commercial tour	50.0
Family and friend	25.1
Self	22.7

TABLE 6-10: TRIP HIGHLIGHTS IN RELATION TO PERCEIVED CROWDING

LIKED MOST	NUMBER ONE COULD MEET BEFORE CROWDED			
	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	MORE
a) Wilderness, nature	16.6%	25.3%	34.1%	24.0%
b) Scenery	21.3%	23.1%	32.6%	22.8%
c) Isolation	36.0%	24.1%	28.0%	11.9%

Reserve. As these two groups account for the largest percentage of visitors, it is questionable whether provision of qualified guide services within the park should be pursued.

6.4 VISITOR ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS

About 28% of the visitors felt improvements could be made to visitor access. Only 8 visitors (6.3%), however, offered suggestions for visitor access improvement. These suggestions were that:

1. prices for transportation to and from the park should be standardized,
2. southern park offices should be capable of arranging transportation to and from the park,
3. access by helicopter to more remote areas should be available

6.5 PERMIT AIRCRAFT IN THE PARK

Over half (55.7%) of the respondents felt that aircraft use should be allowed in the park. Most felt this use should be limited to search and rescue operations (Table 6-7). Climbers supported aircraft use in the park, primarily for search and rescue, but also (17.4%) as a mode of transportation into and out of the park.

6.6 SEARCH AND RESCUE CAPABILITIES

Slightly more than 65% of the respondents felt the search and rescue capability of the Park Reserve should be improved. All groups are forewarned of the limited park search and rescue capabilities when they register at the park office. A few of the visitors felt that safety is an individual or group responsibility.

6.7 TRAIL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Less than 35% (33.7%) of the respondents answered that additional trail systems should be developed in the Park Reserve. While no trends were visible when recreational activity was considered (Table 6-8), most visitors who supported trail system improvements travelled with a group or club (Table 6-9).

6.8 OVERALL VISITOR IMPRESSIONS

Those visitors who liked Auyuittuq most for its wilderness and natural, unspoiled beauty felt that the presence of others detracted them from fully appreciating the park's landscape. These respondents as well as those who enjoyed Auyuittuq for its inaccessibility and isolation were most supportive of measures to limit visitation. There was a noticeable divergence among members of each of the three groups (wilderness and nature, scenery and isolation) with respect to perceptions of crowding (Table 6-10).

The strongest supporters for limits to party size and for the adoption of a reservation system were those who liked the isolation of Auyuittuq. Those who sought the wilderness and scenery opposed restrictions on access, while over 50% of those who cherished the isolation supported restrictions on access.

Those who went to Auyuittuq for its scenic beauty felt overwhelmingly that restrictions on access to polar bear denning areas should be imposed (91.4%) and that restrictions on access to other wildlife concentrations should be introduced (81.0%). Improvement to rescue capabilities was suppported by those who enjoyed the scenic view, and more trails were requested by those who appreciated the park's wilderness and scenery. Those seeking isolation and physical challenge did not propose the addition of more trails.

Some discrepancies appeared when comparing what visitors liked least to reactions regarding management issues. For example, 80% of those who did not like other visitors, park staff or local people were not disturbed by others. Likewise this group answered more than others that they could meet more than 10 people and not feel crowded. However, they did support limits to party size.

Naturally, 3 visitors who had a close encounter with a polar bear would like to see restrictions to polar bear denning areas. Those who found outfitters unreliable would not use guide services. Those who did not like meeting other visitors on the trails would like to see additional trails developed in the Park Reserve. Those who found outfitters unreliable supported aircraft use in the park.

7.0 VISITOR EXPENDITURES

7.1 PREPAID EXPENDITURES

Almost 80% (78.9%) of all visitors to Auyuittuq in 1982 had prepaid expenses, in the categories of transportation to the NWT and clothing, equipment or supplies (Table 7-1). The combination of transportation to the NWT and clothing, equipment and supplies accounted for 36.1% of all prepaid expenses.

Region of Origin

The average prepaid cost per person was $1400. The highest prepaid cost per person was for visitors originating from the U.S. Their cost was $1627. Visitors from outside North America paid an average of $1600 per person, while other Canadians averaged $1250 per person. The highest prepaid cost per person was estimated at $3840 and the lowest prepaid cost per person was estimated at $375.

Only 1 of 17 visitors from the NWT had prepaid expenses and this was transportation from home to the Park Reserve. Canadians other than NWT residents had the highest incidence of prepaid costs through transportation to the NWT, local transportation, clothing, equipment or supplies, and meals and accomodations. U.S. visitors also had a high percentage of prepaid costs for transportation and had more expenses than other visitors for clothing, equipment and supplies. The main categories of prepaid expenses for international visitors other than U.S. residents were transportation to the NWT, other transportation, clothing, equipment and supplies, and meals and accomodation.

TABLE 7-1: BREAKDOWN OF PREPAID EXPENDITURES BY TYPE

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	% OF RESPONDENTS
Transportation to the N.W.T. from home	72.5%
Clothing, equipment or supplies	50.9%
Meals and accomodation	25.0%
Local transportation to and from the park	20.2%
Other side trips in the N.W.T.	8.3%
Percentage of visitors with prepaid expenses	78.9%

Party Type

Commercial tours were the most expensive method of visiting Auyuittuq, the average cost approximating $1965 per person.

Groups or clubs and commercial tours had the largest percentage of visitors with prepaid expenses, 96% for group or club travellers and 85% of total visitors for commercial tours. Family and friend parties had the smallest percentage of visitors with prepaid expenses (30.0%).

Costs for transportation to the NWT, local transportation to the park, meals, accomodation, clothing, equipment and supplies were prepaid by 75% of visitors on commercial tours. Most group or club prepaid expenses fell under the category of transportation to the NWT and clothing, equipment and supplies. As many as 76% of lone travellers and 68% of family and friend parties had prepaid their transportation expenses to the NWT. Those who travelled with family and friends reduced their prepaid cost per person.

Destination

Visitors whose main destination was Auyuittuq reported a greater incidence of prepaid expenditures on transportation to the NWT, local transportation, and clothing, equipment and supplies. Conversely, those for whom Auyuittuq was merely a stopover, reported a higher incidence of prepaid expenditures on other side trips in the NWT, meals and accommodation.

Prepaid costs for those who planned a stop at Auyuittuq was $1495, and those for whom Auyuittuq was a main destination totalled $1379 in prepaid expenses per person.

Prepaid Costs to Point of Departure

For 30 visitors to Auyuittuq, the trip was organized by a group, outfitter or tour operator, and visitors had to pay their own transportation and other expenses from their home to a prearranged point of departure within Canada. Prepaid costs to point of departure were lowest for NWT residents and highest for U.S. residents (Table 7-2). The cost to point of departure was $915 for those travelling on a commercial tour. Family and friends whose trip was organized by a group, outfitter or tour operator had the least expenses to point of departure, $55 (Table 7-3). The cost to point of departure for tours where Auyuittuq was a planned stop was $647. Where Auyuittuq was the main destination, the cost to point of departure averaged $411.

7.2 VISITOR EXPENDITURES IN CANADA

In total, Auyuittuq visitors expended roughly $143,000 in Canada (Table 7-4). It is estimated that on an individual basis, visitors spent roughly $1344. Of this total, 30 to 40% was channelled into the NWT for an average per visitor sum of roughly $500 and an estimated aggregate sum for all visitors of $40,000 to $60,000.

7.3 EXPENDITURES IN THE NWT

Data expenditures in the NWT are derived from respondent estimates on how much was spent for each of the following:

1. accommodation
2. meals and beverages in hotels and restaurants
3. groceries bought in local stores
4. guiding/outfitting
5. clothing
6. other local transportation

TABLE 7-2: BREAKDOWN OF AVERAGE PREPAID EXPENDITURES PER PERSON BY REGION OF ORIGIN

ORIGIN	AVERAGE ($)
N.W.T.	20.00
Other Canada	437.70
United States	486.00

TABLE 7-3: BREAKDOWN OF AVERAGE PREPAID EXPENDITURES PER PERSON BY PARTY TYPE

PARTY TYPE	AVERAGE ($)
Self	240.00
Family and friends	55.58
Group or club	488.19
Commercial tour	915.00

TABLE 7-4: BREAKDOWN OF VISITOR EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY ($)

VISITOR EXPENDITURE	SUM	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
Prepaid cost per visitor	125,435	1,399	660
Cost to point of departure	13,030	438	381
Amount spent in N.W.T. on:			
1) accommodation	7,446	65	117
2) meals	3,635	49	63
3) groceries	3,915	34	59
4) guides and outfitters	4,607	40	83
5) clothing	1,185	10	22
6) local transportation	9,235	80	197
7) other major purchases	5,524	48	322
8) local artwork	20,995	182	283
9) personal and miscellaneous articles			
Total 1-9	58,129	522	
Amount spent in Canada	143,188	1,344	893
Amount spent in N.W.T.	41,084	495	577

7. other major purchases
8. local artwork, handicrafts and souvenirs, and
9. other personal and miscellaneous expenditures.

Accommodation

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of nights spent in various types of accommodation facilities located outside the Park Reserve (Table 7-5). Accommodation expenditures per respondent averaged $65 (Table 7-4). Average expenditures in this area were lowest for those respondents originating outside North America ($20). Canadians (other than NWT residents) spent anywhere from $75 to $80 on accommodation. Finally, U.S. and NWT residents paid out roughly $50 to $60 per person for this service.

In terms of party type, accommodations expenditures were higher than average for lone travellers and members of commercial tour groups. Their per visitor expenditures in this respect varied between $75 and $80. Participants of family and friend groupings as well as group or club parties expended roughly $60 to $65 per visitor for NWT accommodation.

A noticeable difference in level of accommodation expenditures was observed when comparing visitors who merely stopped over to those for whom Auyuittuq was main destination. The latter spent considerably less per visitor, at $56 on average as opposed to $99 for stop-over visitors.

Interestingly, those who entered the park via Overlord spent almost twice as much ($69) on accommodation as those who entered via North Pangnirtung ($35).

TABLE 7-5: BREAKDOWN OF LENGTH OF STAY IN VARIOUS TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION IN N.W.T.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF NIGHTS PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL NIGHTS FOR ALL VISITORS
Hotel or motel	1.5	190
Friends or relatives	0.7	92
Campgrounds	1.4	174
Fishcamps	0.4	47
Other	2.0	238

Meals and Beverages in Hotels and Restaurants

The average spent on meals in the NWT was $49 (Table 7-4) per respondent. Non-North American visitors spent significantly less than the average ($8.75). Residents of the NWT spent $31, U.S. residents spent $45 and other Canadians spent $61 on meals while in the NWT.

Possibly through cost sharing, group travellers spent the least amount on meals. Members of commercial tours spent $42.50, and family and friend travellers spent $54, on meals while in the NWT. Lone travellers, on the other hand, spent $60 on meals and beverages in hotels and restaurants. More was spent on meals by those who planned to stop in Auyuittuq ($60) in comparison to those who made Auyuittuq their main destination ($46). Visitors who entered via Overlord paid out $52 on meals while in the NWT Those who entered via North Pangnirtung paid out $20. This could be a result of eating facilities being convenient in Pangnirtung and not in Broughton.

Groceries

On average visitors spent $34 on groceries in the NWT (Table 7-4). Visitors other than North American residents spent a significantly greater amount, $105. This is probably because of the greater distance travelled and the convenience associated with buying rather than packing food.[7] North American visitors averaged between $20

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[7] Low total expenditures in the areas of accommodation, meals and groceries may be explained by the fact that visitors travelling in Auyuittuq must be prepared to be entirely self-sufficient. As well, meals are included in the cost of accommodation for those visitors staying at Peyton's Lodge in Pangnirtung.

and $30 on groceries, NWT residents spending the least and U.S. visitors spending the most.

Lone traveller's grocery bills were about $80 (78.72), while other groups had slightly lower grocery budgets. Family and friend groups averaged $32 per person. Group or club travellers averaged $21 and commercial tourists averaged $10. Group or club travellers were largely climbers and likely brought their own food.

This aspect of the visit may or may not have been included in package costs for commercial tour groups. We can infer that pretrip information provided by the tour operator may have forewarned visitors to pack their own food.

The amount spent in the NWT on groceries was at least twice as high for visitors who made a planned or unplanned stop in Auyuittuq ($62 and $50 respectively) compared to visitors whose main destination was Auyuittuq ($25).

Guiding and Outfitting Fees

Guiding or outfitting fees cost each visitor on average $40 (Table 7-4). Visitors of U.S. origin paid the most for guide or outfitter service ($63), while Canadians other than residents of the NWT paid the least ($20). Residents of the NWT and visitors from outside North America spent $57 and $55 respectively on guides and outfitters.

The large climbing group as well as the commercial tours were accompanied by their own guides, therefore no money was spent on guides or outfitters by these visitors. Lone travellers spent the most on guides or outfitters both individually ($157) and in total ($2165). Families and friends likely split the costs of a guide or outfitter. Their individual average was $33.

Clothing

In comparison to total dollars expended in other categories, clothing expenditures were the lowest. The proportion of visitors' budget dedicated to the purchase of clothing was low for all groups from all regions of origin. Non-North Americans did not purchase any clothing in Canada. Members of commercial tours for some reason, spent an average of $36 on clothing. The two visitors who had not planned to stop in Auyuittuq spent $20.

Other Local Transportation

International travellers (non U.S.) as well as NWT residents spent the most on local transportation, at a respective per visitor average of $211 and $166. Local transportation expenditures for lone travellers and family and friend groupings also exceeded the overall per person average of $80 for all respondents. Lone travellers expended $111 on average while family and friend groups averaged $106 per person. Group or club travellers paid out an average of $32 per visitor for local transportation, likely as a result of cost sharing between group members. Participants of commercial tours did not report any expenditures on local transportation. It can be inferred that for this latter party type, local transportation may have been pre-arranged and included in the overall tour package.

For those visitors whose main destination was Auyuittuq, local transportation cost hovered around $60. Twice that amount was expended by those visitors who merely stopped over ($132) and four times that amount ($250) was spent by visitors who made an unplanned stop.

Visitors entering the Park through North Pangnirtung typically spent $180 on local NWT transportation while those entering through Overlord expended roughly $70 on this commodity.

Other Major Purchases

The cost of other major purchases for residents of the N.W.T. was $272, other Canadians was $17, U.S. visitors was $3, and other visitors was $64. The only party types to make major purchases were family and friend groups ($84) and lone travellers ($18).

Local Artwork

Purchase of local artwork was the single largest visitor expenditure in the NWT. On an aggragate basis, Auyuittuq visitors spent roughly $21,000 on local artwork, representing 36.0% of total visitor expenditures in the N.W.T. Individually, the mean expenditure on local artwork approximated $180. While Canadians as a group spent the most on local artwork, non-North American visitor spent the most on an individual basis.

Personal and Miscellaneous Articles

Expenditures were low on personal and miscellaneous articles, the average for all visitors being $13 to $14 per person (Table 7-4). International travellers other than Americans and residents of the NWT had the most personal expenditures, $25 and $21 respectively. Commercial tour groups as a party, spent very little, less than $4 ($3.75). Those whose visit to Auyuittuq was not planned made miscellaneous purchases amounting to $50. Miscellaneous purchases of $31 were made by those who entered the Park Reserve via North Pangnirtung compared to miscellaneous purchases of $12 made by those who entered via Overlord.

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APPENDIX I

Additional Comments Regarding Information Services

Several visitors commented that information was vague on bridge conditions at Summit Lake, that wardens were uninformed, and that the information received from Parks Canada head office and Ontario Regional Office was inadequate. In response to the last criticism, 3 letters were sent requesting information about Auyuittuq National Park Reserve. Letters were mailed to Auyuittuq National Park Reserve office in Pangnirtung, the Prairie Regional Office in Winnipeg, and Parks Canada head office in Hull.

Visitor Services in Pangnirtung replied with a letter warning that because of a "complex and unpredictable weather pattern and a mountainous landscape", "careful preparation (was) required for an enjoyable visit". Enclosed information included 2 different pamphlets Auyuittuq National Park Reserve and Backpacking in Pangnirtung Pass. These provided information on necessary preparations for a visit to Auyuittuq, a trail description and a map of the park. In addition, photocopies were enclosed which listed licensed outfitters and outfitter rates, weather statistics, and precautions for travelling in Auyuittuq National Park Reserve.

The information officer in Winnipeg replied with a letter directing further enquiries to the Park Reserve office in Pangnirtung and 3 pamphlets on the Park Reserve.

Parks Canada head office in Hull sent 4 pamphlets. While there was no letter directing further enquiries to Auyuittuq National Park Reserve, two of the pamphlets, Backpacking in Pangnirtung Pass and Auyuittuq National Park Reserve contain instructions to write the Park Reserve for further information and contain the address of the Park Reserve.

POOR

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